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HANDBOOK GUIDE
TO THE
SALT LAKE MUSEUM,

(ESTABLISHED 1869)

Opposite the TABERNACLE GATES,
No. 1242 South Temple Street,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

OPEN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

ADMISSION 25c.

CHILDREN 10c.

JOSEPH L. BARFOOT,

Curator and Manager.

The Deseret Museum contains almost everything that is found in Utah, which is of interest to the tourist or visitor, seeking reliable information respecting the minerals, ores and natural resources of the Rocky Mountains.

For the convenience of visitors, the following synopsis of the contents of the Museum, revised to date, has been prepared for, and is respectfully presented to the public by the

Deseret Museum Curator,

September, 1881.

Juvenile Instructor Print.

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OPPOSITE the entrance to the Museum, is a fine specimen of the buffalo, the mountain eagle, and the wild turkey of our southern settlements.

In the center cabinet (No. 1), are shown the minerals of this region. Quartz minerals are grouped on the west side of the cabinet, where the several forms of silica may be seen in great variety. In the center of the cabinet, gold, silver, sulphur and native elements are seen. Halites—rock salt, transparent as glass; transparent gypsum (selenite) salt from the Great Salt Lake, etc. The east side of the cabinet is devoted to carbonates of copper, silver, lead and antimony, from the mines of Utah. The velvet copper, azurite and malachite are unique, and specially attractive.

In front of this cabinet is placed the last spike and tie of the U. C. Railway, with the hammer used at the ceremony of opening the first railway introduced into Salt Lake City, which was performed in the presence of fifteen thousand spectators, by President Brigham Young, January 10, 1870.

No. 2 Cabinet is on the west side of the Museum, and contains every variety of silver and gold-bearing ore of Utah, the several mining districts being represented. There are the Silver Reef ores; silver-bearing sandstones, which are curious and new to science; silver ores from the Horn silver mine, and the Ontario or Park district. The first silver-bearing ores, and first bullion made from the ores of Utah are shown; with the celebrated "Emma Mine" products.

No. 12 Cabinet.—Shells, corals and sea-weeds; "Venus' comb" (*murex tennispinosa*); beautiful avalonias (*haliotis*); the "watering-pot shell" (*aspergillum*); harp shells; mitres; nautilus, in variety; and a large collection of rare marine curiosities.

The visitor may now pass into the Indian room, where ancient and modern curiosities of the aborigines are shown: chiefs' robes, dresses, weapons, scalps, tomahawks, the calumet (pipe of peace), pottery, stone axes, meal stones (*metatls*) crania, and relics from mounds, etc. . A complete chief's dress, a squaw's dress of elaborate workmanship, papoose robes; sketches of Indian villages, by local artists. Kit Carson's boat is also shown, with a photograph of this early pioneer of the west, etc.

Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16 Cabinets are devoted to ethnological exhibits, Stone Age relics, etc.

No. 17 Cabinet.—Minerals—groups of sulphides and iron ores, calcite and silicates, very rare and beautiful specimens.

No. 18 Cabinet.—Paleontology—fossil elephant, mastodon, tapir, horse, bison, etc.; fossil fish, reptiles, remains of crocodile from Manti, ganoids and invertebrate fossils, etc.

No. 19 Case.—King's reports, Wheeler's reports, Hayden's reports, Powell's reports, Patent Office reports, local maps, etc.

No. 20 Cabinet.—Typical insects, collected by Professor Putnam, of Davenport Museum, in central Utah.

No. 21 Cabinet.—Home manufactures in silk, cotton, cloth, sugar, etc.; iron, lead, type, etc.; groups of iron ores

of Utah; pigments and paints; mineral wax; coal, coke, etc.; iron castings, marbles, fire-bricks, etc.

No. 22 Case.—Calcareous tufas, "petrified moss," sage brush.

No. 23 Case.—Slags from smelting works; crystals from smoke-chambers, etc.

No. 24 Case.—Silk and cocoons, etc., from the late President Young's cocoonery.

No. 25.—Fine case of English birds—pheasants, partridges, skylarks, etc.

In the Museum are fine specimens of antelope, deer, birds, etc.; photographs of the principal buildings of Salt Lake City in the olden time; portraits of Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and other celebrated men of the community, with those of President Taylor, the presiding Bishop, and the present leading men of the Church.

SALT LAKE CITY.

SALT LAKE CITY is the capital of Utah. It is situated at the foot of a spur of the Wasatch Mountain, at an elevation of 4,261 feet above the level of the sea; its latitude is $40^{\circ} 46'$, longitude $112^{\circ} 06'$ west. The city was founded by the late President Brigham Young, in 1847. The Temple block is surrounded by a wall, enclosing ten acres, on which stands the Large Tabernacle, with a dome-shaped roof, and contains an audience room, 250 feet by 150 feet; height to ceiling, 62 feet;

with gallery. The Temple, now being built of granite from the Cottonwood canyon, is, at the foundation, $186\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 99 feet; walls 8 feet thick, and the towers are to be 225 feet high. The south-west corner of the block contains the Assembly Hall, a magnificent structure, built on the site of the old Tabernacle. The population of the city is about 25,000. The hotels are the Walker House, the Continental (formerly the Townsend House), the Valley House, the White House, the Clift House and the Overland House. The famous Sulphur Medicated Baths are north of this city. All of these places are accessible to the street cars.

The city is laid out in blocks of ten acres each; the streets are 132 feet in width, the sidewalks being 20 feet wide. Street cars connect all parts of the city. The principal public buildings are the Temple, Tabernacle and Assembly Hall, on the Temple block; to the south of this is the MUSEUM, which is about to be enlarged, or suitable buildings erected; the Theatre, City Hall, residence of the late President Brigham Young, and a large number of fine buildings. The city is lighted with gas and the electric light; the telephone connects all parts of the city, and water-works supply the principal parts of it. Statistics and works of reference relating to the Territory, are at all times available to visitors of the Museum. The Utah and Nevada Railway connects with the Great Salt Lake at Black Rock and Garfield; the Utah Central Railway is being extended to the south; time tables published in the daily papers.

NOTICE.

SPECIMENS of minerals, ores, fossils, etc., of this region, put up in convenient boxes, each specimen labelled to show the mineral species, etc., embellished with the Museum map of Salt Lake City, can be obtained at the Museum; or forwarded by mail, post paid, on receipt of draft or post office order. Price from \$2.50 to \$10.

Typical specimens of minerals for schools, in boxes, from \$5.

Quartz, calcite, sulphur, salt, gypsum, azurite, and other carbonates of copper of great beauty, in different varieties, can be obtained.

Indian curiosities, in varieties, suitable for the ethnologist or museum purposes, can be supplied. Also slabs, containing fossils from this region, can be sent for school purposes, at reasonable rates.

Views of Salt Lake City as it appeared in the olden time; residence of the late President Brigham Young, 1860; Tithing Office, the Old Tabernacle, Main Street, and the most interesting localities and buildings of early times. These views, in sets of nine, with descriptive letter-press, are sent by mail (registered), for \$2.15 per set. Articles required, illustrative of the natural history or mineral resources of this region, bought or sold on commission.

Apply to JOSEPH L. BARFOOT,

Museum,

P. O. Box 332.

Salt Lake City, Utah.